

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXIV.
NUMBER 33.

CALCUTTA :—MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1887.

{ Per Annum in Advance
Town 11-8
Mofussil 13-4

THIS WEEK.

MONDAY, 8TH AUGUST.

THERE are still people who persist in asserting that the Indian Princes were not treated with due courtesy at the Jubilee ceremonials. It is comforting to know that the Under-Secretary of State, in reply to a question, in the House of Commons, denied that any discourteous treatment was shown them either at the Volunteer, or the Naval, Review. The Princes, who are so sensitive about their honor and official etiquette, do not themselves complain of any want of official attentions. Then why all this fussiness about slights and discourtesies, huffs and annoyances, which never existed, except in the imagination of officious people?

LORD Hartington is uncompromising. Recent correspondence which passed between him and Mr. Gladstone must have embittered his feelings. The ridicule thrown by Mr. Gladstone on the suggestion made by Lord Hartington that the question of reunion of the Liberals should be settled by 'a grand committee of experts' must have exasperated the noble Lord. There was a time, even after the separation, when Lord Hartington declared in public 'that Mr. Gladstone was a leader whom he had not only admired and revered, but whom he should always admire and revere.' All that is changed now. He expressed his opinion, in a recent speech, that the concessions made by the Government over the Irish Land Bill 'would not induce the Liberal Unionists to alter their present attitude.' He talks of a closer alliance with the Conservatives. Mr. Bright, who has deserted Mr. Gladstone, evidently sympathizes with the views expressed by Lord Hartington. But the Gladstonean Liberals are sanguine that as the feeling of the country is now unmistakably with the cause taken up by them, victory will be with them.

THERE is considerable excitement over the elections at Howrah. The contest between officials and private gentlemen is growing more and more acrimonious. The complaint has been freely made that official influence has been brought to bear upon these elections, to the prejudice of public interests. On the other side, indignant refutation has been given to the charge. The Howrah rate-payers are bewildered by these warm controversies, and are unable to decide as to who should represent them at the Municipal Board. A motion at the High Court is talked of to set aside certain irregular elections. We are watching the proceedings with anxiety.

THE Madras Government has carried its point. The Government of India has declared that 'native Indian subjects of the Queen are eligible for enrolment as volunteers'. Separate corps consisting of Indians only will not be formed; but they may be enrolled in any European corps willing to receive them. The question as to which of the corps are willing to receive Indian volunteers will soon be decided, and it is premature now to say as to whether the concession will practically be fruitless or not. Now that the principle has been acknowledged in Madras, we would naturally ask would it be extended to the other Presidencies? There is every prospect of the question being decided in favor of the projectors of the volunteer movement in Bengal and other provinces.

SHOULD the Ruby mines in Burma be worked by Government agency, or should any private company, or individual, be allowed the privilege of working them? The Secretary of State has not yet made up his mind in this matter. Most contradictory statements are put forth as to the course to be followed. Let us only hope that public interests will be consulted in deciding the matter. As there are no vested interests in the question, it is not difficult to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion.

THE finding of the Board of Trade Enquiry on the loss of the *Tasmania* is that the Captain was a capable man, but that the officers under him did not do their duty, and the accident was due to their incompetence. Those in charge of the Life-boat are severely blamed for their reprehensible conduct in failing to rescue those who were on the wreck. It is satisfactory to know that in the opinion of the Com-

mission 'the crew was sufficient to work the ship.' The term 'sufficient' is rather vague, but we believe we shall not be far wrong if we take it in the sense of 'competent.' Undeserved aspersions were cast on the character, skill, and powers of endurance of the Indian crew, and we shall be glad to know that they have been cleared from all blame.

TUESDAY, 9TH AUGUST.

THE Postal Department comes first of all under the financial shears; but we do not know whether the operation will be productive of much practical saving. The only information vouchsafed to us is that 'certain changes will be made in local allowances', and a promise is held forth that 'certain reductions will be made hereafter.' Other Departments will, in time, have the benefit of similar oracular rulings, which will mystify people more than remove financial pressure.

MISS RAMSAY is the heroine of the day. She bears her blushing honors thick upon her. The *Thunderer* has joined in chorus of her praise, and she is indulging in bright visions of future greatness. We gladly join her English admirers in making obeisance to her.

THOSE of our contemporaries who expressed their satisfaction at the termination of the Afghan Frontier settlement and declared the arrangement as most advantageous to England, are now obliged to confess that the British Government has been entirely taken in by Russian diplomatists. The settlement arrived at has been pronounced to be 'a pusillanimous and disgraceful surrender on the part of the Ministry.' The tract of country which Russia has gained, by a beautiful diplomatic device, is 825 square miles on the Khushk river, in exchange for a stretch of territory, on the Oxus, to which the Russians laid an imaginary claim. The Anglo-Indian Press is indignant at the 'cajoling and brow-beating' by which such an important advantage has been gained by Russia. As we said before, Russia was playing a deep game, in the settlement question; and this was not suspected by the English Ministry. The astute Russian diplomats are wide awake, and know very well how to advance Russian interests on the Afghan Frontier.

A DURBAR was recently held at Mandalay, in which Mr. Crosthwaite assured the Burman chiefs that 'the Queen of England, and no other, would be the Mistress of Burma.' The Burmans were told they would have a large share in the administration of their country, as soon as they were fitted to discharge the duties that would be imposed upon them by the English Government. The benefits which the country would receive by the introduction of the English form of Government were depicted in glowing colours, and the assembled people must have been dazzled by the picture. The 'dacoits,' who have not yet been exterminated, must have heard the ring of the Chief Commissioner's voice with fear and trepidation. Their spirit will soon be crushed out, and they will soon learn that their best course now is to submit to the British yoke, and be loyal subjects of the Empress of India.

THE petition which has been presented to Her Majesty in Council by the University College, London, and King's College, London, praying for the grant of a charter of incorporation, has been referred to a Committee of the Privy Council, and will be considered in September. The Committee of the Privy Council will have a difficult task before them. Important consequences depend upon their decision.

THE North-West Government intend, we are told, to make a rule that Barristers will not be paid their fees till the work for which they are retained is concluded. The rule would be good, if it could only work. No Barrister will agree to serve the Government on the terms proposed.

THE Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway will be taken up by the Government of India from the 1st of July next year.

THE Emperor of Germany, it is said, has 'never been inclined to intellectual pursuits; science and art both bore him; he does not even interest himself in German literature. His table is heaped with pamphlets treating solely of military matters, and every

week he glances over the illustrations in the *London Graphic*, the *Illustrated London News*, and *L'Illustration*. The Emperor is fond of pictorial literature, in fact, and has a choice collection of volumes with fine interleaved plates. It is unnecessary to say, that he particularly scorns French novels.'

WEDNESDAY, 10TH AUGUST.

IN the House of Lords, on July 8, the Bishop of Lichfield gave notice that on an early day he would call attention to certain orders issued by certain military authorities in India, involving the degradation of native women, and move for the production of papers connected therewith. We are curious to know what these orders are which have moved the indignation of the good Bishop.

A SCHEME for a systematic botanical survey of India has been adopted by the Government. The whole country will be divided into four divisions, under the charge respectively of Surgeon-Major George King; Mr. J. F. Duthie, and the Madras and Bombay botanists. The survey, which ought to yield results of importance to pharmacology as well as to botany, has been promoted by the authorities of the Royal Gardens at Kew.

THE main points of agreement between the Government and the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation are that Government resumes the management of all the forests leased by the Company, who extract the timber on Government account. All timber is to be sold publicly, the Government getting a certain percentage as proprietors, whilst the lion's share goes to the Corporation for the cost of extraction, and in satisfaction of the rights acquired under the leases with Theebaw. This agreement holds good up to such time as the leases would have run under the ex-King.

FOR the convenience of Orientalists generally, whether students or experts, the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society have recently passed the following resolution:—"That all persons willing and competent to teach Oriental languages, or to copy MSS., or to perform clerical work requiring acquaintance with Sanskrit, Chinese, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, or any other language and written character coming within the scope of the society's research, be invited to register their names and addresses at No. 22, Albemarle Street."

TOWARDS the close of the debate on Mr. Gladstone's amendment about the Crimes Bill an incident occurred which is too amusing not to be mentioned. Mr. Goschen, referring to a remark by Sir W. Harcourt, said that the country was to be congratulated on the rejection of both Irish Bills of the late Ministry. Thereon Mr. Gladstone, thinking only the Land Bill was meant, rose very excitedly and cried out, "Hear, hear, hear." Mr. Goschen, taking him up, burst out, "Oh splendid confession of failure! Oh splendid cheer of repentance!" Much amusement ensued at Mr. Gladstone's attempts to extricate himself from the difficulty.

AN Italian Paper writes that a Russian claims to have invented a new composition possessing ten times the explosive force of gunpowder, but causing no smoke, no report, and no increase of temperature. It is named "Silotvor"—i. e., force-producer. Apart from its destructive qualities, it may be utilized as a motive-power, surpassing both steam and gas in general usefulness. If destructive agents be multiplied in the way they have been doing of late, then fare-well to the peace and well-being of the world. A new era of war and bloodshed may soon be expected; and the dream of philosophers about the coming millennium will not be realised for ages yet.

"IT IS SAID," writes a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "that the expenses connected with the Jubilee entertainment of the Queen's guests amount to close upon £200,000, and that the Queen is anxious that this outlay on her part should be reimbursed by her jubilant subjects. It is even whispered that her Majesty has caused hints to be conveyed to Lord Salisbury that a vote of the House to the above effect would be highly appreciated. The same rumour, however, affirms that Lord Salisbury replied that the proposal was quite impracticable."

THURSDAY, 11TH AUGUST.

NAWAB Asman Jah has been installed as Minister at Hyderabad. The *Record* is of opinion that the new Minister is not prepared to disturb the present arrangements under which the State affairs are being carried on. 'If in course of time any defects show themselves in any of the departments, he will then take into consideration what remedies should be applied.' The new Minister will have many critics to judge of his work, but we are sure he will amply justify the choice which, setting aside so many Indian statesmen, has been made of him to administer one of the most powerful native States. Oh, thou great god of war, and lieutenant of—of Colonel Marshall!

ANNOYANCES TO MODESTY IN LONDON STREETS.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* has published three notes on this subject. In one of them, after reciting certain specific instances, the writer says: 'In all these cases the men were so-called gentlemen. The late Lord Shaftesbury told me once that in his opinion until a law was passed making it punishable for men to accost women for bad purposes, society would always be "rotten." He told me it was his intention never to rest till he had passed a bill punishing men for annoying helpless women, but he much feared a failure. He said, there were too many sinners of that kind in the Legislature, mentioning several by name, to expect them to pass a bill against themselves.' In another note, after detailing her experiences, Mrs. Curston Ochant says: 'I am middle-aged, well-known enough in the country to have no fear of any imputation being cast on my character by being seen, followed, and leered at by a profligate parody of manhood; but what of thousands of other women who have not my advantages, and who are just as much entitled to protection from annoyance, and the use of streets and public places, as I, or any one else? What of the maid-servants, out on errands, or a well earned holiday, of shop and factory girls going to and from their places of business, daily governesses, students, clerks, women, young and old, who have been at places of amusement? A little more of such annoyances and the time would come for the revival of Knight Errantry in London.'

CHAINING a wife to a wall.—A Mahomedan was charged before the Magistrate at the Fort Police Court, Bombay, with wrongfully and cruelly confining his wife by chaining her up. From the evidence it appears that the prisoner, chained up his wife in a room. The chain in question weighed about twenty pounds, and was secured around one of her ankles by a padlock, the other end being fastened to the wall. She several times entreated him to release her, but he refused to do so. The police received certain information from the accused's father-in-law, and they went to the prisoner's house where they found the girl chained up. They released her with a key they found in the prisoner's possession. In explanation of the charge, the accused denied that he had subjected his wife to the brutal treatment complained of. The chain, he said, had been originally used to confine a mad brother, who had been allowed to remain in the house. He alleged that one of the girl's relations had chained her up as she was frequently running away from the house. The Magistrate has convicted the man. It has been urged that to meet cases like these, it is absolutely necessary that there should be a provision in law by which 'judicial separation' may be effected. To protect helpless women from brutes of husbands, such a provision would certainly be commendable in any other society but ours. Our society is so constituted, and Hindu public opinion is so strongly against such a provision, that it is feared that the introduction of such a law would completely bouleverse our social organism. The Penal law of the land, it is thought, provides a sufficient remedy for such cases.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in reviewing the report on the sanitary administration of the province for the past year, says:—"The excess of deaths among females over the deaths among males is most marked in the Jullundur District; and the Sanitary Commissioner draws particular attention to the difference of the death rates of the two sexes in infantile life in this district. Among children under one year of age there is a difference of 45 per mille. This certainly is remarkable, and it would seem desirable that an attempt to investigate and explain the cause of it should be made by the Sanitary Commissioner as well as by the local authorities." Yes, the matter does require a careful investigation. Infanticide, we strongly suspect, has not yet been stamped out in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab. It is extremely difficult to find evidence, but moral certainty in such matters is too important a factor to be lightly disposed.

FRIDAY, 12TH AUGUST.

'It seems very probable,' says a contemporary, 'that in another thousand years, if it lasts so long, the world's business will be done almost entirely in three languages—English, Spanish, and Russian—and that French and German will have become as obsolete as Latin and Greek. The children of the hundreds of thousands of Europeans that annually leave Europe for the New World invariably adopt English or Spanish as they drift either to North or South America, and the Russian is peopling Siberia and Central Asia. The Germans that go to North America almost all speak English in the second and third generation, the Portuguese and Italians that go to the South as naturally adopt Spanish. Which ultimately of the three tongues will survive? If things continue as they are, the Spanish will die first. The Anglo-Saxon emigrants three times outnumber the Latins and the force of numbers is on their side. The final struggle between the Slav and the Anglo-Saxon it is harder to forecast.'

News has been received that all Russian merchants on the Russian frontier, who employ German clerks, have received orders from St. Petersburg to dismiss them by next month. No such orders have as yet been issued in France, but Germans of all grades are finding their position in that country intolerable.

A German has made a discovery which brings back to us the 'stupefying weapons' of ancient India. 'He makes a bullet so brittle that it breaks when it strikes, and a powerful anæsthetic being enclosed, that renders instantly and completely insensible any persons that may be wounded by it. The insensibility lasts at least twelve hours, during which time the bodies may be comfortably removed to a hospital, with a great reduction of suffering on the battlefield.' Those who are familiar with our classics know that *susvāpana* and *jrimbhaka*, or 'stupefying' weapons, were used by the heroes of olden times. We find mention of them both in the *Raghuvansa* and the *Uttararama charita*. They locked the enemies in sleep and secured an easy victory.

In 1829 there were no convents or monasteries in England. There are now 413 of the former and 224 of the latter. Does this fact signify that asceticism, in one form or another, is becoming recognised again in England as absolutely necessary to preserve religious purity?

EUROPEAN Traffic in Intoxicating Drink with the Natives of Africa.—A pamphlet dealing with this subject has been prepared by Rev. Horace Waller at the request of delegates appointed by the principal British Missionary Societies. The evidence contained in the pamphlet brings out the following facts:—That in some places the wages of native labourers, even of boys and girls, are paid in spirits; that also, in some places, after an early period of the day, labour is actually not procurable at all on account of the drunkenness of the people; that, by some natives, spirits alone will be received in barter; and that European traders, who have firmly resisted traffic in spirits, have been driven, in consequence of the general prevalence of such barter traffic, to abandon their trade. It is also shown that a bitter cry for protection against this evil comes in many cases from natives of Africa themselves.—*Christian World*. The fire water has all but exterminated the Red Indian; it will have its victims elsewhere.

THE well-known 'Native Thinker' of Madras says: 'The Sanskrit Pundits of the old school do not appear to know what subjects they may usefully discuss when they meet. For instance, a large meeting is reported to have recently taken place at Tiruvallur, and the subject discussed was: "Whether any qualities can be attributed to the Almighty or not." I could give more ridiculous instances, if required.' He suggests that, among others, subjects such as the following should be discussed. "How was it that Rama fought on foot, or sat on the shoulders of Hanuman?" It seems strange that the 'Native Thinker' does not know that the subject which he ridicules the Pundits for discussing has a high philosophical and religious significance. 'Can attributes exist without a formless substratum,' this was the subject of discussion among the Pundits, and it is a subject of enquiry on which master-minds have been engaged in all ages and all countries. But, perhaps, the 'Native Thinker' has no love for metaphysical speculations, and wishes to convert our Pundits into working tools in Government offices. Only, we do not understand the profitableness of such an enquiry as that mentioned about Rama riding on the 'shoulders of Hanuman.'

GREAT stress was laid on the importance of India to the commerce of Lancashire and other parts of England before the Commission on the Depression of

Trade. Mr. Stuttard, one of the largest cotton spinners, declared that India was the most promising market for British trade. He said that "India is the best of all, on India we rely; and, if we lose India, Lancashire is practically ruined." The value of the total export of cotton goods and yarns in 1884 was £65,000,000, of that India took £20,000,000; China, £6,000,000. India, China, and the Straits Settlements together took nearly one-half of the total exports. In 1886 India took £20,952,000 while the United States took only £1,149,000 worth of goods. Let the declarers of 'Perish India' bear these facts in mind.

SATURDAY, 13TH AUGUST.

A CURIOUS case was tried last month before the Paris tribunal. A lady went to a dentist to have her mouth examined and teeth settled. The dentist put her under the influence of gas and extracted all her teeth, and then asked for 50 francs as his fee. The lady, indignant at feeling that all her teeth were gone and also at the charge, refused to pay. He summoned her and an expert was ordered to prove the necessity of such a wholesale abstraction, the dentist having declared that all the teeth were decayed and injurious to the health of the lady. The conclusions of the expert were in favour of the dentist, and the client was consequently condemned to pay for the operation. But, nothing beaten, she appealed, and the result of the appeal was that the whole case was dismissed on its merits, and the dentist condemned to pay two-thirds of the expenses, while the remaining third was to be defrayed by the fair but toothless client.

It is, says a contemporary, significant of different ways in which different nations are impressed with the same objects, that the bat, which represents all that is dismal to Europeans, is, to the Chinese, the symbol of happiness, and is called the "immortal mouse." While Englishmen think of the bat living in a hole in the dark, the Celestials think of it as 'heavenly,' as it leaves all other four-footed creatures to creep on the ground, and sails in the air on its wings. They make it the emblem of happiness because of this habit. Its wings are an indication that among quadrupeds it alone knew the secret of immortality. Part of the creed of Taoism is that its apostles and teachers will fly up to heaven, and therefore they are similarly called winged teachers.

THE records of the late Court of Alabama Claims afford some singular and amusing instances of how claims for war damages grow with lapse of time. 'One leading New York lawyer, who had a large number of sailors' claims committed to his charge for damages sustained by Confederate cruisers, sent out a blank form of possible articles forming a sailor's outfit for his clients to fill up, and included in the list gold watches and chains and specie to meet possible contingencies. To his amazement, about 200 of his clients returned these statements filled up and sworn to, gold watches and chains and specie included, until in one case Mr. J. A. J. Cresswell, counsel for the United States, was enabled to prove that, accepting the testimony of the sailors as true in the case of one New Bedford whaler, which, according to the admission of her captain, was old and saturated with whale oil and that she would probably have been broken up for firewood after her next trip, there were carried in the lockers of the crew gold watches and chains and gold and silver dollars valuable enough to make the cargo of the richest Spanish galleon seem almost poor by comparison.'

THE proposals of the late Finance Committee are now being considered by such of the Departments of the Government of India as are concerned in them, and as it is deemed desirable that they should be disposed of with as much expedition as possible, we understand that a special monthly report has been ordered to be made to his Excellency the Viceroy of the progress made from time to time in dealing with the Committee's recommendations. It is intended to show in the next Budget what has been the actual financial effect of the "crusade" against expenditure.

THE total number of deaths registered, in Calcutta, during the week ending 6th August was 180, against 189 and 181 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 11. There were 19 deaths from cholera, against 16 and 19 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 8. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 58 and 9 respectively, against 59 and 12 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 21.6 per mille per annum, against 24.5, the mean of the last five years.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.
(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)
(SESSION 1887-8.)

LECTURE by Babu Ashutosh Mukerjee, M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E., To-day the 15th Inst., at 3½ P. M.

Subject: Analytical Geometry: General Equation of Lines of Second Order and Boole's Theorems.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 16th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Terrestrial Magnetism. Methods of Magnetization.

LECTURE by Babu Pramatha Nath Bose, B. Sc., F. G. S., on Wednesday, the 17th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Geology; its Scope. Rocks; their Classification.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. G. S., on Thursday, the 18th Inst., at 4½ P. M.

Senior Class, Subject: Milk Analysis (continued). LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., O. I. E., on Thursday, the 18th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The Laws of Falling Bodies.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on Friday, the 19th Inst., at 5½ P. M.

Subject: Sodium and Lithium and their chief Compounds.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Physics under Babu Jagadish Chunder Bose, B. Sc., on Saturday the 20th Inst., at 3 P. M.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
August 15th, 1887. Honorary Secretary.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1887.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE AND THE FURTHER ADMISSION OF NATIVES OF INDIA.

SUCH is the title of a paper recently read before the East Indian Association by Mr. A. K. Connell. No more important question can be discussed at the present moment, and we are glad that Mr. Connell undertook to enlighten the British public on it. The position taken up by him is, that the Indian administration should be remodelled. So far there can be no room for any difference of opinion. Nine out of every ten intelligent and unprejudiced persons are agreed that the existing state of things under which the Natives are almost entirely excluded from higher employment in the public service of their own country cannot be maintained. But the question naturally arises, how should the Indian administration be remodelled, so as to improve the efficiency of the public service and at the same time to gratify the legitimate and honourable ambition of educated Natives to take a fair share in the management of the affairs of their own country?

To solve this question satisfactorily is by no means an easy task, as the members of the Public Service Commission must have already felt. Mr. Connell's views upon the subject are thus summarised by himself: "First, there should be an Imperial supervising agency mainly European, partly recruited by open competition in England, partly by nomination in India of men of exceptional merit and ability, already tried either in the second division of the Civil Service, or in the Native Army. Second, there should be Provincial services, mainly Indian, composed of men selected by the different Local Governments, from among candidates nominated by the chief provincial authorities, and tested by a probationary period of work where no prior proof of efficiency is forthcoming. Third, selection by open competition should be reserved for such posts, whether in the Imperial or Provincial administration, which rarely require such qualities of industry and intelligence as can be adequately tested by examination. The aim of the government should be to enlist in the different branches of its service those men who are most fitted by their training to perform well the duties required of them, and training must be understood to mean not merely that of the school and college but of domestic traditions, social position, world-

ly experience and professional success. Such is Mr. Connell's scheme for recruiting the higher branches of the public service in this country. As regards his first suggestion, it is needless to say that we do not agree in the view that the Imperial supervising agency which Mr. Connell wishes to establish should be mainly European. Should his proposal under this head be adopted, the existing Civil Service would practically be left as it is. We are strongly of opinion that the time has arrived for the abolition of the present distinction between the Covenanted and Uncovenanted service and for the constitution of the public service in India on a broad, comprehensive, and national basis. So long as this is not done, the public service question cannot be satisfactorily solved. Along with the abolition of the present distinction between the Covenanted and Uncovenanted service there should be a general revision of the salaries and pensions at present given to the rulers of India, which are far greater than in any another country in the civilized world. There is no reason whatever why a European official serving in India should be paid higher pay than his brother employed in the neighbouring island of Ceylon. With regard to Mr. Connell's second and third suggestions, it will suffice to say that there is nothing new in them. Similar proposals have frequently been made in this country by Anglo Indian administrators. The recruitment of the public service under a system of nomination, however carefully worked, will never secure the selection of men who are most fitted to perform well the duties required of them. We have always condemned the nomination system, and have so far seen no reason to change our views upon the subject.

Although the scheme propounded by Mr. Connell for recruiting the public service in India will not commend itself to the thinking portion of the community, his views on the necessity of adopting some method for further associating the Natives of India in the work of administration will find ready acceptance among right-minded persons. Mr. Connell observes:— "Apart from the necessity of giving a career to the honourable ambition of the upper and middle classes, of disarming criticism by directing it against Native officials, of making the critics feel the responsibilities of action and restraints of public opinion, of diminishing the growing outlay on the civil service, of bringing the Government more in touch with genuine Native officials, there is one other consideration which is to my mind of enormous importance to the welfare of India. Nothing is more fatal to any country, and especially to an oriental country, where natural conditions, social customs, and religious convictions tend to encourage apathy, than that the sphere of Government action should be continually on the increase. And if this is true of a Native Government, *a fortiori* is it true of a foreign one. A foreign Government representing a higher civilization, not only disarms the Native population, and substitutes the reign of law for the reign of force, but it, to a great extent, undertakes the duty of protecting the country against external attack. It thereby necessarily depresses the martial spirit of the people, and is in danger of destroying the core of self-reliant, self-protecting manhood. If, in addition to this function of protecting the people from physical force within and without, it proceeds not only to carry on the civil administration, but to absorb into itself various other activities of trade and industry, it goes still further towards undermining the moral and mental energies of the people. * * * Think of all the spontaneous activity that has been suppressed by Governmental interference; think of all the inevitable waste and jobbery which necessarily go hand-in-hand with state-managed industries; think of red tape and nature of officialism instead of the elasticity and versatility of private business, and then ask yourself whether this continual increase of state action will not end in financial ruin and national death." These thoughtful observations we commend to all sincere and true well-wishers of India. As matters now stand, scions of ancient and noble houses who do not care to hold charge of a *pergannah* for a seat on an inferior judicial bench, waste their energy and time in search of employment suited to their capacity and aspira-

tions. Not finding suitable employment, they take to dissipation, and ruin themselves. If the higher posts of the administration were opened to the children of the soil, the aristocracy of the land would have an incentive to qualify for employment in the public service. Well does Mr. Connell say that these posts the rulers of the country now reserve for their relatives, friends, and fellow-countrymen. And as human nature is much the same under a white as under a black skin they will continue to do so until they are compelled to abandon their present practice. We earnestly hope the Public Service Commission will propose such a solution of the Civil Service question as would gratify the legitimate aspirations of the people, and at the same time improve the efficiency of the public service.

Mr. John Bright who presided at the meeting, before which Mr. Connell's paper was read, abstained from dealing with the practical part of the Civil Service question. But Mr. Bright strongly condemned the present system under which Natives of India are almost absolutely excluded from higher employment in the public service of their own country. He referred to the great success which has attended the experiment of appointing Natives to the highest posts in the Judicial Service, and bore emphatic testimony to "the ability and the impartiality, the honourable character of these lawyer Natives who have been raised to these high and important positions." Mr. Bright advocated a further admission of Natives to the higher ranks of the public service, and remarked:—"The right to this further admission is based on the declarations in the Charter Bill of 1833 and in the admirable proclamation issued by the Queen at the conclusion of the disturbances of the Mutiny. Some people say, in a coarse sort of way, that I always feel irritated to listen to, that India having been, as they say, gained by the sword must be held by the sword; that in the mouth of these people means that we must hold it by a system against which the Native population dare not revolt. I say we can only hope to hold it by a generous government and a just government, and by that sympathy which grows up naturally between a people governed and a just government. The men who talk about retaining India by the sword are the very class of men who, in my opinion, would bring English rule in India to a termination very much sooner than would be the policy of those who would be just and generous to the people. Our right to India and the rule of it must at present rest on the services which we render to the millions of her people." Noble words these and worthy of the high-minded and eminent statesman who uttered them. It is the mission of England to raise India from the torpor of ages and make her fit again to govern herself.

HERAT THREATENED BY RUSSIA.

PROFESSOR Arminius Vambéry, the great authority on Central Indian affairs, considers that by occupying Kerki Russia has threatened Herat. The leading newspapers of St. Petersburg have declared that this advance was essential for the pacification of the Bekdom of Kerki. But the learned Professor is of opinion that it is nothing else but the outcome of a long premeditated action on the left bank of the Oxus. He points out that the occupation of Kerki is a step towards the annexation of Bokhara—a measure upon which Russia has set her heart. She has for some time past been creating troubles in the Khanate of Bokhara, and she will, when the appropriate moment for action arrives, make these troubles a pretext for annexation. The wolf in the fable found no difficulty in proving to his entire satisfaction that the lamb had, by drinking at the lower end, befouled the water at the top of the stream. When the mighty Czar is determined to make Bokhara a part and parcel of his dominions, the fate of that Khanate is sealed. Professor Vambéry attaches no weight whatever to the reason assigned by Russia for her latest aggression upon Kerki. He writes:—"The story of eight Bokharan officials having been murdered by Afghans, or by others hired by the Afghan officer at Andkhai, can hardly find credit if we consider that the news of the outrage and of the appearance of the avenging Russian military

detachment was transmitted by telegraph on one and the same day, whereas the military party, which probably came from Merv via Chardjui, required at least for such a march five or six days. No, the Russians do not act wisely in imputing to us such an excessive *naïveté*. Their ways, however tortuous, are now-a-days pretty well-known to the world; the time when they so easily imposed the most ridiculous tales upon the English public is gone for ever, and their hope of practising in the future their tricks with the wonted success, is irretrievably lost." Common fairness, however, compels us to say that in annexing province after province on some pretext or other, the Muscovite is only doing in Central Asia what John Bull has done in India. History is repeating itself with wonderful exactness. Now that Mozuffer-ud-din is dead and his successor is a perfect imbecile, Bokhara practically lies at the mercy of Russia who may take it any moment she likes.

According to Professor Vambéry, the Russian annexation of Kerki, which has been preceded by the annexation of Chardjui, means simply the occupation of the whole left bank of the Oxus. He also tells us that Russia has already paved her way for incorporating Badakshan into her Asiatic Empire, partly by intriguing with the Azbeg population under Afghan rule, and partly by the successfully conducted machinations with Abdulla Dyan, who is a bitter enemy of Shir Afzulkhan, the Afghan military governor of the place. We have always been of opinion that Russia will contest the Amir's claim to the possession of Badakshan. In a despatch which M. de Giers, the Russian Chancellor, addressed to the British Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg three years ago, he expressed doubts as to the validity of the rights of Abdur Rohman over Badakshan and Wakhan. In 1873 Russia recognized these provinces as belonging to the Amir Shere Ali; but M. de Giers now contends that these two districts are entirely independent of Afghanistan. Professor Vambéry thinks that Russia will not be content with the annexation of Badakshan. "Next to this move," he observes "Russia has been of late very active in the neighbourhood of Herat. The population, and particularly the Parsiyan and Persian portion of it, has been duly undermined by Colonel Alikhanoff and his agents; and what is the most important of all, the railway has been carried from the main line southwards to Sarakhs or near to it, for we all hear of the preparations made in the direction of Herat is mere guess work * * * yet, Herat is seriously threatened, despite the guns and ammunition sent there from Cabul, and notwithstanding the repairs made in the fortifications during the last two years. And not only is Herat threatened with a sudden capture by Russia, but I find the situation in the whole northern portion of Afghanistan is critical; if by chance Prince Dolgarouki, the Russian Ambassador in Teheran, should succeed in releasing Ayoub Khan from his present confinement; and if this man whom the Viceroy under Sir F. Robert's able command made a martyr and a national hero, should appear at the head of the present rising, I am afraid Abdur Rahman and the dearly bought British influence would be hopelessly lost." Even if Ayub Khan be not released and the present rising in Afghanistan be completely suppressed, still the Amir cannot hope long to retain possession of Herat and Afghan Turkestan. The *Pioneer*, which is the recognised organ of the Government of India, more particularly of the Foreign Office, has admitted in plain terms that the absorption by Russia of the territories of the Amir north of the Hindukush is merely a question of time, and that Herat also is practically at the mercy of the Russians. The Kerki incident clearly shows that troops in considerable numbers have been assembled on the Oxus. Russia is now in a position to make her forward movement into Afghan Turkestan, Badakshan and Herat any moment she likes. There was a time when Russia used to protest that, she looked upon Afghanistan as entirely beyond the sphere of her political influence. As far as 1869 Prince Gotschakoff assured the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg that no intervention or interference whatever opposed to the independence of Afghanistan entered into the Czar's intention. This assurance was repeated several times by

His Imperial Majesty himself. But now Russia has changed her tone. The *Novoe Vremya*, the leading Russian paper, writes;—"No such obligation was ever formally given, and if prior to the Khivan expedition, it was stated that Russia had no pretensions to Afghanistan that was long since, and the position of affairs in Central Asia has undergone too radical a change to admit of reference to statements made then. Having become contiguous neighbours to the Afghans we cannot regard their country in the same light now as that in which we regarded it thirteen years ago. This is no reason, however, why Russia should be prevented from entering into compromises with England on Afghan affairs." Sad experience has taught us that no reliance whatever can be put on the promise and pledges of the Muscovite. After what has passed during the last years it would be the height of folly to place any confidence in Russian good faith. It is now generally admitted that a period of renewed activity has set in all along the Russian line in Central Asia and the absorption by the government of Herat, Afghan Turkestan, Badakshan and the neighbouring Khanates cannot be far off. Russia is only waiting for a favourable opportunity for action.

THE DEHRA-DOON FOREST SCHOOL.

THE Forest School at Dehra-Doon is a highly useful educational institution in the country. It is intended to train the Natives of India for employment in the junior grades of the Forest Department. A contemporary has shown that the Forest Department in its higher grades, as matters now stand, is practically a monopoly in the hands of Europeans. Of 37 Assistant Conservators, to say nothing of the higher grades, not one is an Indian, though common fairness compels us to say that a Native Sub-Assistant Commissioner of seven years standing has been acting in the last grade of Assistant Conservators in Assam since March last. Even in the grade of Sub-Assistant Conservators nearly one-half the number of posts is held by Europeans or Eurasians. Of the sixteen Native Sub-Assistant Conservators all have risen from the Forest Rangers' Grade in accordance with the rule, which provides for the recruitment of the ranks of Sub-Assistants by promotion of Rangers. It is true that under the rules the Government has the power of appointing candidates directly to the grade of Sub-Assistant Conservators. But this power has not yet been exercised in a single instance in favour of Native candidates, though of the 13 European Sub-Assistant Conservators now employed in the Bengal Presidency, none were ever in the Rangers grade, but were all appointed directly.

It will thus be seen that if Natives of India wish to rise to the rank of Sub-Assistant Conservators in the Forest Department, they must begin their career as Forest Rangers. The Forest School at Dehra-Doon is intended to train candidates for the position of Forest Ranger. Instruction at the School is given in two courses—one in English, for candidates for Ranger's certificate; the other in Hindustani, for candidates for the Forester's certificate. It is most desirable that the conditions for the admission and training of students at this institution should be made widely known. The Government of India has recorded a Resolution on the subject. There are three classes of students admitted to the Forest School at Dehra-Doon—(1) Government students; (2) students from Native States, (3) private students. Candidates who desire to be received at the Forest School as Government students will be selected by the Director of the School, or by Conservators of Forest acting under such orders as may from time to time be given by the Local Government under which they are serving. Government students generally receive stipends at various rates from their Local Governments. Students must on admission to the school, be not less than 18, or more than 25 years of age. Exceptions to this rule require the previous sanction of the Government of India. Each candidate will have to furnish a certificate of sound health, good vision and hearing from the Civil Surgeon of the station nearest to his

place of residence. The Conservator or the Director of the School is required to satisfy himself that the candidates possess a good moral character, active habits, fair power of observation, sense of locality and such other qualifications as are necessary for an officer of the Executive Staff of the Forest Department. As a rule, no student is received at the Forest School, who has not proved his fitness for Forest work by service in the Subordinate Staff of the Department, whether permanent or temporary, during a period of not less than twelve months. Candidates for the Foresters' certificate must have passed the Middle class Examination in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, or an equivalent standard in other provinces and must possess a competent knowledge of Urdu or Hindi. Candidates for admission to the Rangers' course must pass before the officers of the school, or before the Conservator, an examination in English composition and conversation, Arithmetic, Algebra, Elementary Geometry and Mensuration. The examination will be held simultaneously all over India on a date to be fixed by the Director. Holders of the Rangers' certificate may be appointed to the class of Ranger, and after five years' approved service as Ranger, are eligible for promotion to the post of Sub-Assistant Conservator. The pay of Rangers is from Rs. 50 to Rs. 120 per mensem, and that of Sub-Assistant Conservators from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250. Candidates from Native States and private students should apply to the Director or to a Government Conservator of Forests. They will be required to comply with the conditions of entry prescribed for Government students. Selected candidates will be deputed for one year's practical work to any Conservator of Forests prior to their joining the school. Private students will defray their own expenses, inclusive of travelling and books, for ten months during their stay at school. With economy for Natives of India, living in the ordinary manner, Rs. 20 or 30 per mensem will cover all expenditure. Private students must pay in advance every month such a sum to the Director as may, in his opinion, suffice to cover the cost of their living at Dehra-Doon. The course of training for the Ranger's Certificate will extend over 20½ months, and that for the Forester's Certificate over 18 months. The Director may, with the sanction of Local Governments or Durbars, retain students who have failed to qualify during the periods specified above and remand them for another year's instruction. The Director has power to dismiss any student for misconduct, and a student thus dismissed will not be re-admitted to the school. The Director may also remand to his Province or State any student who, in his opinion, is not sufficiently promising. Successful students will at the close of the course of instruction, receive a Ranger's Certificate. The introduction of the scheme for local Entrance Examinations, of which mention has been made above, is, under the orders of the Government of India, deferred till the commencement of the course of instruction in 1888-89.

Now, we are strongly of opinion that it is high time that the basis and scope of the Forest School at Dehra-Doon should be widened and extended. There is no reason why the instruction imparted at the institution should be restricted to candidates for Ranger's certificate. The Royal Indian Engineering College at Coopers' Hill now trains candidates for the controlling staff of the Indian Forest Department, or, in other words, for the posts of Conservators, Deputy Conservators and Assistant Conservators. Common fairness demands that arrangements should be made without delay for this training at the Dehra-Doon Forest School. Now that Cooper's Hill has closed the entrance of the Natives of India to the Engineer Establishment, let our countrymen have the privilege of qualifying themselves at higher employment in the Forest Department at least.

BENGALI PHYSIQUE.

THE Rukmabai recusancy case has given prominence to an interesting physiological question: It is the effect of early marriage on physique. The opinion seems to be strong that the effect is a pernicious one. The assailants of early marriage triumphantly appeal to it, as proving the necessity of undoing the custom of the Hindus in this respect: while the defendants seem to wince under it. This was likewise the case when the late Babu Keshub Chunder Sen got up an agitation in support of the Brahma Marriage Act, and several medical gentlemen of Calcutta came forward to back it with their opinions. Among our English rulers the idea seems to be fixed that early marriage is injurious, and publicists are all but unanimous in denouncing the custom in no measured terms. With them, when writing about the Bengalis, there is no such figure of speech as *litotes*, every epithet must be strong, as strong as language can make it, and every deduction as adverse as possible. There is nothing, however, in the form of reasonable proof in support of the idea. Every thing is assumed; every thing believed to be unquestionable; every thing taken for granted. This is subversive of the fundamental principles of all philosophical induction. The physiologist asks for facts, figures and illustrations, and he asks in vain. He is looked upon as a Boeotian, and the star chamber of the literary inquisition of the day is ready to condemn him to an *auto da fe*. There can be no doubt that the Bengalis are a weak race. Their bones are weak; their muscles flabby; and their nerves toneless. No man in his senses will deny these facts. They are patent to the most casual observer. But the question does not concern those facts; it refers to the causes which have brought them on; and here the enquiry in a scientific spirit has not yet begun. Each disputant has his own theory to defend. One class of social reformers looks to early marriage as the only cause; another to want of flesh-meat and wheat; a third to abstinence from spirituous drinks; a fourth to insufficient clothing; a fifth to absence of gymnastic exercises, and so on. Each has his hobby, and he will ride it to death, but never think of any other. The vegetarian triumphantly exclaims, look at the Irish soldier; he is brought up on potatoes, and he fights better than the beef-eating Briton; or behold the Rajput or the Marhatta, a wheat-eater, who makes a far better fighting man than the Muhammadans of the plains. The carnivorous has his revenge when he appeals to the beef-eaters of Her Majesty's household; or the fact of the Marhatta and the Rajput having been bond slaves to the flesh-eating Moslems for centuries. In all this the philosophical enquirer finds nothing tangible for the satisfactory solution of the problem before him. It is obvious that physique is the sum total of many factors, and to attempt to single out any one of them as the sole cause is to court failure. History tells us that the most important of the factors is climate, and it governs all. There is no instance on record of other things being the same, any littoral nation having ever displayed better physique or greater hardihood than one of a higher plain, and the mountaineer has ever domineered over the low-lander. With scarce three millions for her population Scotland always domineered over the low-land Britons who number twenty millions. Ever and anon the Scotch sallied forth from their mountain fastnesses, and plundered the northern parts of England, and 'Black Douglas' became a name of terror to put English children into sleep. It was only when a Scotch king came to ascend the English throne that the marauding excursions were brought to an end. The Romans, without early marriage and without abstinence from flesh meat, succumbed to the Barbarians of the north. The Afghans have ravaged the plains of Persia for ages. The early Turanians of the Central Asiatic plateau conquered the Persians, the Arabs, the whole of Africa, and a great part of southern Europe. In all these cases neither food nor the time of marriage had any thing to do with physique. But to confine our attention to India, we have the Marhattas of the Alpine regions of the Ghats more hardy than the Marhattas of the plains, the Rajputs of hilly, rocky, sterile Rajputana are infinitely

superior to the people of the Gangetic plain, the people of the higher level of the Gangetic plain superior to those of the lower level; and the Beharites with early marriage are better than the Bengalis. It is observable that in Behar bridegrooms younger than brides are not uncommon. Even in Bengal, with the same food and the same early marriage, the people of Bankura, Beerbhoom and Bhagulpur are greatly superior to those of the littoral of the Hooghly. Nor is the effect of climate perceptible only in those who have been resident in Bengal for many generations; it becomes manifest within a very short time. Transferred to Bengal, the stalwart Punjabi becomes a puny Bengali in one generation; the North Westners become undistinguishable in two generations; and the Marhatta and the Rajput can never preserve their *thews and sinews* for three generations. And the change in all these cases is not the result of a change in food and marriage, but in climate mainly, if not solely.

Next to climate the most important factor is food. Repeated experiments with the lower animals have shown, that the nature of food has a marked effect on physique. The fact is so well known that it would be a waste of time to discuss it here. There are other factors of more or less potency; but we need not notice them. Suffice it to say, that there is not a tittle of evidence available to show what particular part each of these factors plays in the economy of the human form; and so long as this want exists, it is futile all to discuss the subject with a view to ascertain the relations that each of them bears to the others.

There is yet another phase of the question which it is necessary to notice here; it is as to whether the factors, climate, &c., continue to act all along or only up to a point where a foreigner is acclimatized to the requirements of his new habitat. In other words, is the human race changing everywhere, continuously, improving or deteriorating according to circumstances, or not? About this, as regards the Bengalis, the *Statesman* of Wednesday last has an able article from which we make no hesitation in taking a rather long extract. As coming from an Englishman it will, we believe, prove more agreeable to many than any thing we can say at second hand:

'We all know the effects that changed environments have upon every people,—the deteriorating influence of growing poverty, political subjugation, changes in the standard of living, personal liberty or the reverse, education, contact with other races, abandonment of old customs, and the introduction of new ones, say of intemperance. It is uncertain, we believe, to this hour in Europe, whether the men of Western nations have improved in physique or not, in the last four centuries. The problem is of such an order that a little reflection suffices to show that it is impossible to solve it, since we lack the comparative data upon which alone the degeneracy could be established. It is on this ground that we declare ourselves unable to accept the strong statements that are made as to the deteriorating effects of early marriage. It seems to ourselves that from the very nature of the enquiry, it is an impossible one. Viewing India generally, we doubt greatly whether it is true that the custom of early marriage has had the results attributed to it; and when we look steadily at the notorious and terrible evils which deferred marriage produces beyond doubt in the Western nations, we find it impossible to accept the confident assertions that are made in this discussion, as to the disadvantages the people of India are under from the universal practice of marriage at an early age. We have a very strong impression that a broad and accurate survey of the facts might lead the impartial mind to the opposite conclusion—that it is better for any people that they should marry early, than that they should defer marrying, as Western nations do. We may, of course, be wrong, but we suspect that we are right; and that any attempt to defer marriage in this country, as it is deferred at home, would produce appalling immorality and a very certain deterioration in the physique of the people. The physical inferiority of the Bengali has, we believe, been exaggerated to begin with; but where in the world is it possible to find manlier or more well-developed races than we find in Upper India? We doubt the wisdom of perpetually harping upon the physical deterioration of any race unless we are prepared to show whence the deterioration springs, and in a controversy like this, in which 'legislation' on the subject is being demanded, every wise and

prudent man must see how doubtfully wise such 'legislation' would be.'

Nothing would give us greater pleasure than to see our people improve in physique, but we frankly confess we have nothing before us to show that the abandonment of early marriage will accomplish the greatly desired object.

THE PUNJAB LAW OF ADOPTION IN BURDWAN.

SOME of our correspondents complain of our article on the Burdwan Adoption case. They think that we have been too severe on Sir Steuart Bayley, who, they are of opinion, was helpless in the matter, as he could not but act upon the advice of the responsible law-officers of the crown. We do not accept this to be a correct representation of the case. It is the furthest from our wish to lay any blame on the present ruler of Bengal. We entertain for him a high sense of respect. He is entitled to that respect for his highly honorable career in this country. He has been tried in every office of trust, and has always been found to be scrupulously upright and just. But, in the honest discharge of a journalist's duty, we cannot but say that he has made a great mistake in the course he has adopted in this Burdwan affair. He is the responsible ruler of the land, and not an instrument in the hands of his legal advisers. It is for him to see, to consider, to weigh the value of the advice he gets from his surroundings, to separate the wheat from the chaff, and not to place himself helplessly in the hands of his advisers. Such a plea may be put forth as an excuse, but not as a justification. He is bound to exercise his own discretion, and if he fails to do so the blame must rest with him. That he has so failed in the Burdwan case it is our painful duty to assert. Two courses lay open to him, either to accept the opinion of his advisers and sanction the adoption, or to refer the case for the authoritative decision of a court of civil judicature. He has preferred the former, and hence his mistake. We have already shown in a former article that the advice given him by his principal executive officers was worthless. It was so hedged in, so safeguarded by a number of 'ifs' and 'presumptions,' that no discreet person could act upon it with any thing like a firm belief that he was doing what was quite right. His law-officers did not treat him better. They did not think of the role of advisers on administrative measures. They acted as pure lawyers, giving their opinion on the problem set before them, and nothing more. The problem was what was the Punjab law, and, as honorable men, they solved it by saying, that, if such and such be the premises, the conclusion would be such. With such opinion before him Sir Steuart cannot claim to have acted on reliance upon competent advice. On the contrary, the general impression is that he has not dealt fairly with the legal advisers of the Crown. The very defence which these gentlemen set up before the Board of Revenue when acting as Counsel for Lalla Bun Behari showed with the utmost clearness that the Lieutenant-Governor could not sanction such an adoption. Throughout this long controversy no one has ventured to say that the adoption could be supported by Hindu law. The Counsel, who professionally undertook to defend the adoption, were careful, as honorable men, not to mislead the Board of Revenue. What they said, as every one knows, was this: 'If an adoption of this order were made in the Punjab, and a civil suit were entered in the Punjab Courts to set it aside, we do not think such a suit would succeed. For suits of this kind have been tried within the last four years and the Punjab Courts and the judges have held that custom and usage in that Province have been allowed to override the Hindu law. If, therefore, this Burdwan family came from the Punjab, and if it has been the custom of the family hitherto to regulate their domestic affairs by Punjab customs and not by Hindu law in Bengal, we think that the Punjab Courts would refuse to declare the proposed adoption illegal and invalid.' That is all that the Counsel have ventured to say, and as one must presume that Sir Steuart has himself read the proceedings it is impossible to suppose that he should honestly believe that on the strength of this opinion he can justify his sanctioning such an adoption. The so-

called Punjab Law does not exist in any written form. The Hindus of the Punjab did not evolve it, either by a positive enactment, or by a long continued uniform usage. It exists nowhere on record. In the case of the Hindus it cannot exist in the face of the laws of the Rishis. A custom, not founded on the maxims of the Rishis, but opposed to them, may be valid; but it is openly and everywhere declared that no custom in direct opposition to the dictum of the Rishis can be valid. And as the adoption of an only son is positively interdicted, no custom can make it valid. It must break down whenever it is challenged. The custom itself is, however, denied. There is no proof of its existence beyond a few, very few, decisions of the Punjab Court, and they are houses built of cards which must topple down with the first adverse puff of the Privy Council. To rely on such a judge-made law is to rely on a broken reed. But more remains to be said. Customs are confined to particular families, or castes, and not to all Hindus alike in a particular country. The Brahmins may have one custom; the Kshatriyas, another; the Vaisyas a third; the Sudras a fourth; and the Jats a fifth; and in applying the custom, not law, to any particular family the first requirement is that an enquiry should be made as to the caste among which any alleged custom is said to prevail. In short the so-called Punjab law is not a law by any means, but a custom, and nothing is known of its affecting Kshatriyas three hundred years ago. In applying this custom to the Burdwan case no evidence whatever has been taken to uphold any one of these contentions. There is not a tittle of evidence to show that the family really *did* come from the Punjab, except in the same way in which all the higher castes of Hindus claim to have come from the Land of the Five Rivers. Admit that they did so come 250 to 300 years ago, there is not a tittle of evidence to shew that during these 300 years they have kept up any connection with the Punjab. On the contrary all their marriages have been contracted with persons settled in Behar, Oudh, &c., but not in the Punjab. Their religious ceremonies and forms of worship are likewise of the place of their domicile and not of their first origin. Not a tittle of evidence is forthcoming to shew that the Punjab customs of 300 years ago were in the anarchic condition into which they have since fallen under a succession of Hindu, Mussulman, Sikh, and British rulers. There is every *prima facie* reason to believe that the very fact that such anarchy as now prevails there, has been brought about by the successive and violent revolutions of the period. Moreover, so strong is the belief in the Punjab Hindu mind still that these customs are illegal, that the very facts on which the Counsel rely absolutely destroy the poor and meagre reference they rest upon. What is it that leads to and occasions these suits even in the Punjab itself, but the deep ingrained knowledge of the people that Hindu law is violated and outraged by such adoptions. Nothing else can account for the fact that such adoptions lead to frequent petitions and suits in the Punjab Courts. Now that such adoptions are illegal, the traditions and the conscience of the people forbid such adoptions to this hour; and Counsel were obliged as honorable men to tell the Board that the validity of such adoptions still rested upon our Courts holding them to be sufficiently countenanced by custom, to prevent the courts speaking them invalid. No judgment of the Privy Council meanwhile has been given on the point, and for anything Counsel may say to the contrary, the very first appeal to the Privy Council may set aside these local decisions at a blow.

There is, moreover, a vital difference between an adoption already made and an adoption that is only proposed to be made, as in this Burdwan case. Ask any Punjab judge whether he would advise the Lieutenant Governor to sanction such an adoption, on the ground that the Punjab Courts do not like to invalidate them when once made—and he would answer that no course could be more improper than such an arrangement and countenancing of such an adoption beforehand and with estate of enormous value depending upon the legality of the step.

Looked at rightly, this very pretence about the family coming from the Punjab, and having kept up Punjab customs through all the varying revo-

lutions of these customs under foreign conquests, the very pretence, we say, but strengthens the gross impropriety of the present step. As every one knows, it is only since the East Indian Railway has been opened that the Punjab has ceased to be as remote from Burdwan, as from the North Pole, this whole pretence assumes a state of things that we know has never existed. What possible interval could there be between Burdwan and Lahore from 1587 down to 1855? It is a mere tradition in the family, that it ever did come from the Punjab, a sort of aristocratic pretence of the true born Hindu, while it makes one positively laugh to hear these pretenders talk of the founder of this family coming from Lahore in the time of Akbar, finding his way down to the Bay of Bengal and he and his descendants keeping up Punjab connections and relations and conformity with the ever-shifting necessities as to custom of the oppressed Hindu race in the Land of the Five Rivers.

This pretence would be scouted in the High Court. The Standing Counsel would be required by the Judges to produce evidence that the flights of imagination in which Counsel indulged at the Board were any thing better than dreams. This is their real nature. It is a wild and monstrous dream to set up this pretence of Punjab customs in their present state of anarchy, binding any high caste Hindu family whatever in any part of India. The strong presumption is that Hindu law was as carefully respected in the Punjab 300 years ago as it is in the Punjab to-day, while the lawyers lay down a feverish dream of their own as the basis on which matters of property are to change hands, while the Government risking to make the unlawful transfer converts these gentlemen's dreams into reality.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

At the last Municipal Meeting a Resolution was passed to ask Government to sanction a debenture loan of Rs. 15,54,500 repayable after 30 years. No debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500; they will be dated 1st of September, but interest thereon will run from the first of January next. This loan is required for extension of drainage, water-supply, and bustee improvement. Let us hope that the money thus raised will be spent under strict supervision, and that no portion of it will be frittered away, under a generous impulse—at the cost of the rate-payers—in granting bonuses to the servants of the Corporation for doing their legitimate duties.

THE Prince elect of Bulgaria has gone to his future capital to assume the reins of sovereignty. He did not wait for the consent of the Powers. He has taken the whole responsibility upon himself. Russia laughs at his foolhardiness, and denounces him as an 'adventurer.' Prince Ferdinand will not have a bed of roses to sleep on. He has sown the wind, and let him now reap the consequences.

THE Egyptian question is fraught with dangers which have not yet been fully realised. England is determined not to lose hold of the country, so long as she is not sure that her interests are perfectly safe. All the arrangements which have been made to strengthen her position will be strictly adhered to, and no promise can be made for reducing the burden of taxation in the country. This is what Sir James Fergusson told Mr. Labouchere in the House of Commons, the other day.

THE tenth annual Report of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science is now before us. Ninety-eight lectures, altogether, were delivered during the year under review. Of these, twenty three were delivered by Father Lafont on Acoustics and Optics; twenty by Dr. Sircar on Heat and Electricity; twenty-three by Dr. R. Sen, on Chemistry; seven, on practical physics, by Babu Jagadis Chandra Bose; and

twenty five, on practical chemistry, by Babu Ramchandra Bose. Besides these lectures, practical demonstrations were held by some of the lecturers; and these practical demonstrations included experiments performed by the students themselves. The lecturers, who gratuitously render their services to the Association, are deserving of public thanks. The receipts, during the past year, amounted to Rs. 4,682, and the expenditure came up to Rs. 2,102; and so there was a balance of Rs. 2,581 in favor of the Association. We regret to learn that the Ripon Professorship Fund is making very slow progress. It is absolutely necessary to establish permanent Professorships, and until that is done, the Association cannot be said to have a sure footing. The Association has in all about Rs. 89,171 in Government Securities and in floating balance in the Bank. The lands and the building in Bowbazar Street are also valuable properties. But all this is not enough to ensure the permanence of the Institution. The Honorary Secretary, single-handed, is making enormous sacrifices in the interest of the Association; but the efforts of a single individual, however well directed, cannot accomplish all that is required to place the Association on a permanent basis. We hope our countrymen will generously come forward and help the founder of the Institution to take immediate measures to establish permanent Professorships. The Hon'ble Raja Peary Mohun Mukerji and Babu Jadulal Mallik, have, we see, been elected trustees of the Association. Both of them take a deep interest in the welfare of the Institution. We are sure they will render material help in securing its permanence.

'It is a pity, indeed,' says a leading Russian paper, 'that we do not possess an organ to undertake the publication in all the Eastern languages of articles that would enable the people of the East to draw a comparison between the general condition of Asiatics under the respective rules of Russia and England, and conscientiously to determine which side should enlist their sympathies, ours or that of England, and it would be found that the entire voice of vast Asia would pronounce itself in favor of the double-headed Eagle.' The wish is father to the thought. We would advise, however, our Russian contemporary not to induce his Government to go to the expense, when there is so much financial pressure in his country, of starting such useless papers as those he proposes. The people of India have heard enough of the Russian doings in Central Asia, and do not wish to be enlightened more on the subject. As for introducing 'human rights and privileges,' and undertaking 'a grand civilizing mission,' such high-sounding phrases only move a smile in Eastern peoples. The recent story of the Professor of Sanskrit and Philology, who was exiled into the wilds of Siberia, and turned into a wood-cutter, has taught us how to measure the character of Russian justice. We are very well under the British ægis, and we do not want 'the humane rights and privileges,' which Russia would grant us. Let the double-headed Eagle beware. If he dares soar too near the Indian sun, his wings will be burnt, and the Indian people will rise to a man to expel him out of the country.

BABU GOURISANKAR BISWAS, Deputy Magistrate of Nowgong, has been degraded one step in the Uncovenanted Executive Service for a year for the outrage he committed on a Hindu female. This amounts to a fine of twelve hundred rupees. This is about the same amount which has been mulcted in the case of Mr. Beames. Considering that Mr. Beames was, according to the Government interpretation of his case, guilty of only not reporting his debt under an old and almost obsolete law, the punishment cannot but be looked upon as exceedingly lenient—almost a parody. Nothing short of dismissal could satisfy the public in a case of an outrage on a respectable female. In England, the recent case of Miss Cass molested by a constable had nearly cost the Ministry their office, and in Bengal, a trifling fine is held sufficient for a gross outrage on female modesty. Can the people of the country look at this disparity and rest content?

It is delightful to find that, notwithstanding the damp, dirty, dismal weather at present, we have our good brother of the *Indian Daily News* in excellent humour. A local para. of ours has made him jocular. He says:—

'The *Patriot* quotes Dr. James Huxley as having for years boiled milk as a precautionary measure against microbes, because it is neither safe nor nice to eat any animal food raw. Our contemporary evidently approves the practice of boiling milk, and by way of settling the matter says:—"A Bengalee lady would never tolerate the idea of giving unboiled milk to a child, and that on sanitary grounds." Indeed! Then are we to understand that Bengalee mothers are so unnatural as not to suckle their own children? Nature must have been very inconsiderate not to have provided nursing mothers with a natural saucepan to boil the milk.'

Very neat this, indeed! But why doubt the beneficence of Nature! Surely our brother cannot be unaware that she has generously provided every mammal mother with one or more saucepans in which the milk comes ready boiled and warm enough for healthful use. Only when the milk is drawn from the spout, and allowed to get cooled and contaminated by civilized life for the sake of convenience that a second boiling is necessary, for sanitary purposes. This is the artificial boiling which Bengali ladies insist upon, and English teabibbers and their toadies neglect, supplying its place by vapid leaders, which they unmercifully hurl at all and sundry. *Vide* Dr. Macleod's Lecture in the Calcutta Health Society. As for nursing we will not wait to enquire who are most given to nursing their own children, English or Bengali mothers.

ANGLO-AFRICAN ingenuity has taken the shine out of Malabari, Raghunath and Co., and solved the puzzling problem of what constitutes legal marriage. The Protector of Immigrants in Natal has issued an edict declaring that all marriages registered in his office are valid, and none others. There it is, short, sweet and simple! Couldn't Lord Dufferin do the like, and save himself and the public all the bother about issuing circulars for the opinion of local Governments, appealing to English marriage laws not quite three years old yet, devising riders, and re-cooking the Civil Procedure Code? Once one of his agents in the Guzerat Peninsula had petitions from some three hundred Hindu widows praying that the Sarkar may help them to get married, and he, with the genius of the Natal Protector of Immigrants, forthwith issued an order on his Nazir to get the needful done at once. The plan failed, only because the Nazir, stupid fellow, could find no one to agree to marriage under such circumstances, and there was no law to send the recusants to jail or otherwise to punish them. No such *contretemps* need be apprehended in the case of declaring all marriages invalid, except those which are registered in our Police guard houses. As the Police will have the discretion given them to refuse registry, they can easily insist upon twenty years as the minimum age for girls, and register every widow who will give a name for a bridegroom. This will at once usher in the millennium for which Messrs. Malabari Raghunath and Co. are impatient, and Mr. Wordsworth's Rukhma Bai Committee will have attained their end. As for the bulk of the native population, why, they should be made to bow to the mandates of the wise minority. Martini-Henries are worthless if they cannot effect that *ek dum*. The sapient editor of the *Indian Spectator* very properly denounces what he aptly calls 'the majority craze.' 'Are nine fools,' he asks, 'any better than one wise man? India must have fallen upon evil days, indeed, when her dearest interests are supposed to be in the keeping of a gang of fools who would rather defame their ancestors than admit their own backslidings. It is not the fool, however, whose folly can do much harm. The real mischief comes from the knave fooling with wisdom.' Without the aid of this principle of action it is at present impossible to carry out the doctrine of marriage reform. We are only afraid that the crazy majority may make more use of the last sentence of the quotation than what would be convenient to some people.

Mr. R. N. CUST, formerly of the Indian Civil Service and now Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain, in his review of the first quarter of this year, announces that 'in Tasmania the last native had died.' The last of the autochthonous Tasmanian has disappeared, leaving the country entirely to Europeans. 'In Australia,' it is said, 'there are still one hundred thousand surviving! It is hopeless to expect that these aborigines and their descendants will survive a hundred years. In North America, the Red Indians have dwindled down to 80,000 persons. It is the inevitable consequence of the contact of Civilization with Barbarism. The two can never make good neighbours, and the weaker one must go to the wall. It is consoling, however, to remember that the three hundred millions of India will take a long time to be exterminated. But sentimentalism apart, the Indians have had their day, and should now make room for their betters.'

THE *Englishman* has a long commendatory article on Messrs. Eliot and Pedler's rejoinder to Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's critique on University reform. It will be gratifying to our readers to note that it closes with the following well deserved compliment to the worthy Doctor: 'It is only too possible to differ from him; it is impossible, notwithstanding any dissent from his opinions, to regard him otherwise than with admiration and respect.'

IN HIS gubernatorial tour, before he laid down the reins of office, Sir Rivers Thompson visited the town of Monghyr, and was so pleased with his reception there that he, leaving aside all precedent, and without consulting the District Judge and the High Court, indited a resolution establishing, as an experimental measure, the Court of a Subordinate Judge at Monghyr. The resolution which the Bengal Secretariat then issued was of a unique character. We regret we have no space to reproduce it for the delectation of our readers. The question of locating subordinate Judge at Monghyr was on several previous occasions before the High Court and the Bengal Government, and it was negatived each time it came up, after full enquiry both by the High Court and the Bengal Government,—when Sir Ashley Eden was at the head of the latter,—and even by Sir Rivers Thompson himself. In the resolution referred to Sir Rivers forgot the part he had taken in keeping the good people of the town of Monghyr out of the benefits of a local Subordinate Judge's court, and put the whole blame on the pleaders of Bhagalpur, who, in his opinion, had contrived to prevent the establishment of it at Monghyr on former occasions. We have reason to believe the change is not desired by the people of the district. Sir Rivers was so hasty about the matter that he omitted to consult the High Court and the District Judge, although it is the usual practice to consult both of them in such cases. He went so far as to record that the District Judge should have been located at Monghyr instead of at Bhagalpur. When he was oblivious of what he had himself done, no wonder that he should forget, or should not know, the past history of the formation of the district of Monghyr, which at one time was a subdivision of the district of Bhagalpur. What would Mr. Augustus Cleveland say if he were to rise from his grave and come to know that it was seriously proposed by Sir Rivers Thompson to convert Bhagalpur into a sub-district of Monghyr. It has been urged that more litigation comes from Monghyr than from Bhagalpur; but those who say so fail to consider that the majority of cases belong to the Subdivisions and not to the town of Monghyr and its neighbourhood, and that it is not of much significance whether the suitors come to Monghyr or Bhagalpur from the subdivisions of Jamui or Begusarai, for they avail of the railway to come to both these places. The extra cost of fare from Jamalpur to Bhagalpur is amply compensated by the advantages of a large and efficient bar, of ready access to the record room of the District Judge for reference to previous proceedings, and of the situation of the courts of the District Judge and Commissioner at the same locality. The question of permanently locating a subordinate Judge at Monghyr is, we understand,

now before the High Court and the Government of Bengal. Many years ago there was a Court of Principal Sudder Amin at Monghyr, but it was abolished, and one Court for united Bhagalpur and Monghyr was established, and the Small Cause Court Judge of Bhagalpur and Monghyr assisted the Subordinate Judge. This arrangement gave satisfaction to the public, but now and then the pleaders who were settled at Monghyr, together with some men of that town, agitated for the establishment of a Court of Subordinate Judge at Monghyr; but every time the proposal came before the High Court and the Government, it was rejected. Although the agitators gained the ears of Sir Rivers Thompson in the month of August, last year, and the present officiating Judge of Bhagalpur,—who is said to take a delight in differing from his predecessor who had a long experience of the district—has reported in favor of the measure, started by Sir Rivers Thompson, there are weighty reasons, both financial and administrative, for reverting to the old state of things, and the sooner it is reverted to the better it would be, both for the public and the Government.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.—In cases of Debility and Emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, M. D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who, after extensive use, strongly recommended this preparation, and observed:—"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent Physician remarks:—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired, this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving and remaining effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

DIRECTION FOR THE USE OF GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A BEVERAGE.—A table-spoonful in a tumbler of water is the remedy for colds, irritation of the chest, throat affections, and diseases of the bladder; it is besides excellent as a health-preserving drink during hot weather and epidemics.

At Rio-de-Janeiro it has been noticed that persons habitually using Guyot's Tar Solution are thereby rendered proof against yellow fever.

AS A LOTION.—Use one part of Guyot's Tar Solution to one part of water.

Guyot's Tar Solution has been tried with great success in the hospitals as a wash for skin diseases PRICKLY-HEAT, itching, falling off of the hair, and for disinfecting wounds of a bad nature. Each bottle is accompanied by full instructions for use.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta, Messrs Bathgate and Co., R. Scott Thompson and Co.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets:

1. Returns of the Rail-borne Traffic of the central Provinces for the quarter ending 31st March, 1887.
2. Report on the Stamp Revenue of the central Provinces for 1886-87.
3. Report on the working of the Registration Department in the central Provinces for 1886-87.
4. Report on the working of the Government charitable Dispensaries in the central provinces for 1886.
5. Report on the Lunatic Asylums in the central Provinces for 1886.
6. Report on the Police Administration of the central Provinces for 1886.
- 6½. Annual Report on the Police Administration of Calcutta for 1886 by H. L. Harrison Esq.
7. Returns of the Rail-borne Trade of Bengal during the quarter ending the 31st March 1887.
8. Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1885-86.
- 8½. Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1886 by J. G. A. Grant Esq., M. D.
9. Report on the Trade between Assam and the Adjoining Foreign Countries for 1886-87.

10. Report on the River-borne Trade of Assam for the quarter ending 31st March, 1887.
11. Report on the Administration of criminal justice in the Punjab and its Dependencies during 1886.
12. Annual report of the Ajmere Municipality for 1886-87.
13. Report on the Trade and Navigation of Burma for 1886-87.
14. Report on the Police Administration of Lower Burma for 1886.
15. Report of the Protector of Immigrants, Natal for 1886.
16. Annual Report on Indentured Indian Immigrants in the colony of Grenada for 1886.
17. Report of the Protector of Immigrants, Saint Lucia, for 1886.
18. Result of the Working of the East Indian Railway during 1885 and 1886.
19. Annual Report of the Standard Life Assurance company for 1887.
20. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. V. May, 1887.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—10th August, 1887.

GENERAL.—In modification of the order of the 13th ultimo, Mr. A. Forbes, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th August 1887.

Mr. J. T. Jarbo, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nelpamari, Rungpore, is transferred to Hazaribagh, and is appointed to have charge of the Giridih Sub-Division of that District, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. D. J. Macpherson, or until further orders.

Mr. N. Warde-Jones, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Nelpamari Sub-Division in the District of Rungpore.

This cancels the order of the 23rd July 1887, appointing Mr. N. Warde-Jones to have charge of the Giridih Sub-Division in the District of Hazaribagh.

Mr. A. L. McGavin, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serajunge, Pubna, is appointed temporarily to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the seventh grade.

The services of Babu Nudji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nankholy, are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment on the survey and record of rights in the Dubahuti estate in the District of Rajshahye.

Mr. J. L. Herald, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Baraset, 24-Pergunnahs, was employed temporarily at the sudder station of the Chittagong Hill Tracts District from the afternoon of the 23rd November 1886 to the forenoon of the 1st March 1887.

Mr. A. P. Pennel, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Narsingunge, Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector.

Mr. A. E. Staley, C.S., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for twelve months.

Moulvi Sojat Ali Ahmed, Sub-Deputy Collector, Tumuk, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Horo Chunder Ghose, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Hugly, is transferred temporarily to Tumuk during the absence, on leave of Moulvi Sojat Ali Ahmed, or until further orders.

Babu Mohini Mohun Chuckerbutty, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is allowed leave for three weeks, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. Outbertson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Tipperah, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Dacca.

Mr. J. C. Lloyd, Sub-Deputy Collector, Pubna, is transferred to Rungpore, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd June 1887.

Babu Sitanath Mukerji, Sub-Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is transferred to Pubna, with effect from the date on which he joined that District.

Mr. N. S. Alexander, Commissioner, Burdwan Division is allowed leave for one month and nineteen days under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th instant.

Mr. E. V. Westmacott, Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is appointed to act as Commissioner, Burdwan Division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. N. S. Alexander, or until further orders.

Mr. N. Warde-Jones, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for one week, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 19th April last.

Moulvi Shah Mahomed Azam, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Purneah, is allowed leave from the 15th instant, or any subsequent date, up to the 14th November 1887, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Mr. A. Ahmad, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Komar Gindra Narain Deb, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260, of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Babu Rosh Behary Naik, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant Governor empowers Babu Mohendra Lal Ghose, Munsiff of Chattra, in the District of Hazaribagh, who exercises the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Babu Bolac Chand, Subordinate Judge of Purneah, is allowed leave for one month, under section 73, rule 1, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Gopal Chunder Bose, First Munsiff of Buxar, in the District of Shahabad, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Purneah, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Bolac Chand, or until further orders.

Babu Gopal Chunder Bose is vested with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge for the disposal of suits cognizable by such a Court, not exceeding Rs. 50 in value within the local limits of the Sudder Munsiff of Purneah.

Babu Jogendra Nath Mukerji, B. L. is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Shahabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Buxar during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Gopal Chunder Bose, or until further orders.

Mr. J. H. Bernard, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Saran, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. J. A. Cave Browne of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate for the Bench at commillah, in the District of Tipperah.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Bench at Kendrapara, in the District of Cuttack, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.—

Babu Hemanta Kumar Mukerji and Babu Bidya Nath Roy.

Grant of leave to Munsiffs.—Babu Surech Chunder Ghose Munsiff of Sasseram, in the District of Shahabad, is allowed leave for nine days, under section 73, rule 1, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 18th April last and the 12th ultimo.

Advertisements.

DR. N. N. CHUCKERBUTTY.

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 41, Bow Bazar Street,

Begs to announce that, having obtained a Gold Medal, Certificates of Honor, and Special Prizes for Proficiency in Dentistry, and having officiated as Dentist in the Medical College Hospital, and made Dentistry his special study and practice for the last 10 years, he has just brought out from England all the recent appliances in Dentistry necessary for the requirements and comfort of Ladies and Gentlemen. Terms moderate, to suit all classes. Consultation free from 7 to 8 A. M., and 3 to 4 P. M. 149

Apply Soon

MONTHLY AND YEARLY COMPENDIUMS OF I. L. REPORTS.

The undersigned publishes every month a Compendium of all the decisions contained in the I. L. R. (all the four series) of the preceding month and at the close of the year a consolidated yearly Compendium. The parts from January to June 1887 are ready. Back numbers will be supplied to subscribers. The Compendium will contain a summary of all the decisions alphabetically arranged under the various headings. The yearly Compendium is given free of cost to subscribers. The monthly parts are testified to be very good by Judges and Pleaders.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Rs. 2-12 per annum (including also for the yearly Compendium) payable in advance. Postage free. Apply to

T. V. SANGIVA ROW

First Grade Pleader

Teppakulam

(Madras Presidency)

155

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the Jubilee Sanitarium at Darjeeling for all sections of the Native community will be provisionally opened from 1st September 1887, for about three months. Early applications for admittance to be made to the undersigned, as only a limited number can be accommodated at present. Applications recommended by Medicalmen will have preference.

MOHENDRA NATH BANERJI,

Honorary Secretary,

Jubilee Sanitarium Community.

156

C. K. SEN & Co.

KAVIRAJES, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

29, Colootala Street, Calcutta.

Ours is universally acknowledged to be the best Hindu Medical Establishment in India patronised by the Princes, Nobility and Gentry. All sorts of medicated oils, Ghees and all medicines are prepared strictly in accordance with the directions of the Hindu Pharmacopoea. Prescriptions are forwarded free of charge to Mafasil patients on their sending us full particulars of their diseases.

C. K. SEN & Co's

SUPERIOR AND GENUINE

Makaradhvaj

One of the oldest and most patent remedies prescribed in the Ayurveda. It is too well-known to require a description. No nation can be proud of having in its pharmacopoea a medicine like this. It has been known to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of indigestion, loss of appetite, Spentatorrhoea, Gonorrhoea, Glut, impotency, nervous debility, complaints of ladies after delivery, weakness of the brain, and all diseases which the old men are subject to. Loss of eyesight or memory, vertigo, and all diseases which owe their origin to excessive mental labour, seminal discharge are readily cured by its use.

Price 7 packets	...	Rs. 1
One Toah	...	" 24
Postage	...	0 4 annas.

AMRITADI BATIKA

It has been tested by various eminent medical men and declared to be an infallible remedy for fevers of all sorts, malarious, remittant or intermittant even if accompanied with an enlargement of the spleen or liver. The cure effected is radical and certain. It is the best specific of its kind.

	Rs. as,
Price per Box	... 1 0
Post free	... 1 4
Dozen	... 10 0
Post free	... 10 8

Price List an application. All communications to be addressed to

DEBENDRA NATH SEN, KABIRAJ,

153

Manager.

PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

Fall 18 years in business.

Our seeds of fresh American and English vegetable and double flower seeds have arrived per s. s. "Nepal" and "City of Oxford." For 40 distinct sorts of fresh American vegetable seeds in tin, packed in America in air and water tight cases consisting of many new Cabbages Cauliflowers knol koles &c. &c. with colored portraits and description of sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 6 per packet. 20 distinct sorts of American double and all double flower seeds with colored portraits and modes of sowing upon each paper of the seed at Rs. 4 a packet.

30 sorts of English vegetable seeds ("carters") Rs. 4 a packet. 15 sorts of all double English flower seeds Rs. 3 a packet. 20 sorts of perennial flower and creeper seeds all new Rs. 2. Big headed Patna Early Cauliflower seed R. 1 a tola. American and English first class Cauliflower seeds each description at Rs. 1-8 a tola. English and American late do do at Rs. 1-8 a tola. 25 sorts of rainy season native vegetable seeds with many new Begoons, Sims, Laos, Shusa &c. &c. Rs. 1-8 a packet. Koollee Begoon, bearing all the year round at 12 a tola. Mahogni seed fresh at annas 12 a tola. Sarojhano, and country Jhao, each at R. 1 per tola. Pinus longifolium, (a rare foliage trees) Re 1-8 a tola. 12 sorts of handsome rain flower seeds at Rs. 1 a packet. 3 feet long Jhinga a novelty at annas 4 per paper. Price list of seeds and plant) furnished on receipt of half anna stamp.

Our "Krishi Tatwa" in simple Bengali language will prove an invaluable book of direction for making and keeping a garden in the manner desired by every body having or intending to start a garden. The book is complete with every thing required for a beginner or old lover of Agri Horti and floriculture. It is earnestly hoped that every one should have a copy containing 1300 pages and nicely illustrated. Price reduced from Rs. 8 to 4 to suit every class of men. Early orders for the seeds and the book are solicited by

Pikepara Nursery, } NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJEE.
July 1887. Calcutta. }

122

NOVELTY IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH

AT

P. Haldar & Co's Dental Firm By Appointment to Major H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar. We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight. Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address:—Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. No. 101

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Moultain, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. ORUICKSHANK.

Secretary and Treasurer.

51



All kinds of gold and silver ornaments such as Diamond rings from Rs. 125—40, Pokhray rings (almost resembling the lustre of Diamond) 20-16, Diamond cut double gold necklaces 200-35, Diamond cut gold Armlet 200-35, Earrings 80-45, Kan 300-150, Seal Rings 16-10, Silver Ganga Jamoona Anklet 60-30, &c., and silver plates and pearl necklaces, are always kept ready for sale.

2. The solder used in any ornament does, in no case, lower the value of the gold of the ornament, when melted, more than one rupee per tollah.

3. All ornaments purchased at the shop, are received back on deduction of one rupee per tollah for gold and one anna per tollah for silver ornaments; the price refunded being regulated by the market price of gold and silver at the time.

4. Necklaces and armlets with diamond cuts which are generally made with gold that lowers the value of the gold 4 to 5 Rs. per tollah, when melted, are, to special order, made without using any solder of lower value.

5. Mofusil orders with earnest money are instantly supplied per value payable post.

CERTIFICATES.

আমি জীকৃষ্ণ বাবুর নিকট যে সমস্ত আভরণ লইয়াছি, তাহাতে কোন কৃত্রিমতা দেখিতে পাই নাই।

কাকিনী রাজধানী। জীগোবিন্দ মোহন রায়।

“আপনার দোকানে প্রস্তুত গহনা গুলি অতি সুন্দর গঠন হইয়াছিল, এবং যতদূর জানিতে পারিয়াছি, তাহাতে কৃত্রিমতা দেখিতে পাই নাই।”

Bipinvihari Gupta, M. A. Professor Presidency College.

“Since some years I have been dealing with Baboo Sree Krissen Das as a customer and all the ornaments, both gold and silver, he supplied to me, and made to my order, during the period, were of good quality and of chosen pattern. Everything was very neatly done and promptly delivered. I confidently recommend him to public patronage.”

55 Chunder Nath Chowdhury, L. M. S., Vice-Chairman, R. B. Municipality.”

MUSICAL Boxes. MUSICAL Boxes. MUSICAL Boxes.

HAROLD & Co., have just received the following Musical Boxes, playing choice selections of the most popular **INDIAN AIRS.**

Musical Boxes without Extra Accompaniment.

1. Ramree nancee.
2. Hanseela Dhano.
3. Bhoirabhee.
4. Hero Rajah.

Cash Price, Rs. 50-0.

1. Ramree nancee.
2. Hanseela Dhano.
3. Hero Rajah.
4. Bhoirabhee.
5. Bhoirab.
6. Rag Moolhar Teelana.

Cash Price, Rs. 80-0.

1. Ramree nancee.
2. Hanseela Dhano.
3. Hero Rajah.
4. Bhoirabhee.
5. Bhoirab.
6. Rag Moolhar.
7. Rag Jayjutee Moolhar.
8. Rag Moolhar Teelana.

Cash Price, Rs. 125-0.

1. Khambaj.
2. Jangala Multan.
3. Lalit.
4. Kirtun.
5. Jhinjhith Khambaj.
6. Pilu Barana.
7. Gaura Saranga.
8. Lucknow Thoongri.

Cash Price, Rs. 150-0.

1. Bahar.
2. Kalangra.
3. Dao Bevas.
4. Ram Keli.
5. Jhinjhith Khambaj.
6. Kirtun.
7. Dao Bivash.
8. Kalangra.

Cash Price, Rs. 250-0.

Musical Boxes with Sitar Accompaniment.

1. Taza Bhee Taza.
2. Doogiree.
3. Hilli Milli Punnya.
4. Denga Chete Ayore.
5. Kya Hoga Bhala Janee.
6. Khambaj.

Cash Price, Rs. 125-0.

1. Khambaj.
2. Jangala Multan.
3. Lalit.
4. Kirtun.

1. Sarung.
2. Bhoirabhee.
3. Kaffee.
4. Jhinjhutee.
5. Bhoirabhee.
6. Kawalee.

Cash Price, Rs. 125-0.

Cash Price, Rs. 175-0.

Musical Box with Drum Accompaniment.

1. Khambaj.
2. Jangala Multan.
3. Lalit.
4. Kirtun.

5. Jhinjhith Khambaj.
6. Pilu Barana.
7. Gaura Saranga.
8. Lucknow Thoongri.

Cash Price, Rs. 250-0.

Musical Box with Drum and Sitar Accompaniment.

1. Khambaj.
2. Jangala Multan.
3. Lalit.
4. Kirtun.

5. Jhinjhith Khambaj.
6. Pilu Barona.
7. Gaura Saranga.
8. Lucknow Thoongri.

Cash Price, Rs. 300-0.

The above prices are subject to a discount of 10 per cent for Cash.

Toy Musical Boxes Each playing one of the following Tunes.

1. Hilli Milli Punnya.
2. Taza Bhee Taza.

3. Bhupoli.
4. Pooroobee.

Cash Price, Rs. 2-8 each.

HAROLD & Co., "The Calcutta Musical Depot, 3, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

211

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,

Crystal Wall Lights,

Crystal Hall Lamps,

Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS,

PRETTY SHAPES,

CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER

FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS,

404a

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., "Ld."

CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA.

104, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BONUS, DIVIDEND & RESERVE,

31st December, 1886.

BONUS.—A Reversionary Bonus for Policy-holders has been declared of 30 Shillings per cent. on participating Policies to above date.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of 13½ per cent. to Shareholders, and

RESERVE FUND.—has been credited with an additional sum of **£12,103.**

These items will absorb the sum of **£56,668**, the surplus found by the Company's Actuaries in the Life Fund as at 31st December, 1886.

Bonus Warrants, Dividend Remittances and Reports for the past year will be forwarded on receipt from England.

A.B. ANTRAM.

434

Manager.

THE STANDARD.



ACCUMULATED FUNDS £6,450,000
ANNUAL REVENUE £880,000
BONUS DISTRIBUTED TO ASSURERS £3,500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Governor—His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K. T.

NATIVE GENTLEMEN will find this Institution of great service, useful for *Investment, Family Provision, Self-Endowment for old age, and Protection of Partners or Creditors.*

Security.—Security is the first point to be considered by Assurers, and no Life Office can surpass the **STANDARD** in this respect.

The Rates of Premium—will be found moderate and the conditions of a Standard Life Policy are most liberal in every way.

Copies of the last Report, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and all information regarding the Company's Retirement Scheme (which requires no Medical examination, and the subscription for which when commenced at young ages, is very small), the Endowment Scheme, &c., &c., may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents in India.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: **GEO. L. KEMP,**
27 Dalhousie Square. Secretary.

413

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS,
IMPROVED MACHINE-MADE

GALVANIZED WIRE NETTING

SUITABLE FOR AVIARIES, CAGES, PIGEONS AND FOWL HOUSES

ALSO FOR TRAINING PLANTS CREEPERS &c.,

**REGISTERED GARDEN ARCHES
ORNAMENTAL WIRE, FLOWER STANDS**

SUSPENDING WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,

GARDEN SEATS AND CHAIRS

GARDEN ENGINES, SYRINGES, ROLLERS

FOUNTAIN JETS AND HYDRONETTES

ORNAMENTAL BRONZED FOUNTAINS

LAWN MOWING MACHINES

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN TOOLS.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

21

INDIAN TEA COMPANY

TRADE T MARK.

CALCUTTA.

PRIORS.

In Half lb. Tins,

Finest Flowery Orange Pekoe ...	Re. 0 15 0
Do. Pekoe ...	" 0 12 0
Do. Pekoe Souchong ...	" 0 10 0
Do. Souchong ...	" 0 8 6
Our Specialite "Campoi" ...	" 0 7 0

In Quarter lb. Tins.

Finest Flowery Orange Pekoe ...	Re. 0 7 6
Do. Pekoe ...	" 0 6 0
Do. Pekoe Souchong ...	" 0 5 0
Do. Souchong ...	" 0 4 3
Our Specialite "Campoi" ...	" 0 3 6

Empty tins returned will be credited for if in good condition, at 6 pie per ½ lb. tin and 3 pie per ¼ lb. tin.

To meet the growing demand for tea in smaller quantities than one pound parcels we have now arranged to sell our Indian Teas in ½ lb. and ¼ lb. Tin packets, a complete list of which is given above.

Our teas have been so long established and have always met with such universal approbation that it is hardly necessary to say the quality is *First class* and the prices are as moderate as *best quality* will permit.

We charge the same rate for the smaller packets and hope this concession will be appreciated.

Managing Agents,

INDIAN TEA COMPANY.

117

03, Clive Street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety.

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES

1. Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
2. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
3. Amalgamations impossible.
4. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 PROPOSALS for..... Rs. 20,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF
Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. 21 5 4	Rs. 24 8 8	Rs. 28 10 0	Rs. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
 7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly-Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
 8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
 9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
 10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
 11. Entire Direction in India.
 12. The Most Economical Management
 13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
 14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
 15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
 16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
 17. No Restriction on Travel.
 18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
 19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
 20. 80 per cent. of Premium to be invested in Trust for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.
- THE 'ORIENTAL' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,

Manager and Actuary,

HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,

Agent, Calcutta,

4 Rawdon Street.

407

W. NEWMAN AND CO., LIMITED.

4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

NOW READY

ENGLISH LITERATURE COURSE

FOR THE

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1888.

NOTES

ON

CHARLOTTE M. YONGE'S

BOOK OF WORTHIES.

AND PALGRAVE'S STUDENT'S LYRICS

BY

WILLIAM E. MILLER, B.A., F.S. SC. (LOND.)

Price Re. 1-12.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

A BOOK OF WORTHIES.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "The Heir of Redcliffe"

NEW EDITION

Price Re. 1-9.

NEW INDIA

BY H. J. S. COTTON

NEW CHEAP EDITION

97

As. 10.

NOW READY

THE CIVIL COURT
POCKET MANUAL

WITH

A FULL INDEX TO EACH VOLUME.

By D. DENEARJEE, Pleader.

2 Vols. Cloth Rs. 7-8, or Stiff Boards Rs. 6-8.

CONTENTS OF VOL. I.

1. The Code of Civil Procedure.
2. List of Scheduled Districts.
3. The Royal Charters and Letters Patent, Bengal, N. W. P., Madras, and Bombay.
4. The Mofussil Small Cause Court Act.
5. The Presidency Small Cause Court Act.
6. Rules under the Act.
7. The Evidence Act (as amended by Act III of 1887.)
8. The Oaths Act.
9. The Contract Act (as amended by Act IV of 1886.)
10. The Limitation Act.
11. Stamp Act (as amended by Act IX of 1884.
12. Table of Stamp Duties.
13. Rules framed under this Act.
14. Registration Act (as amended by Act VII of 1886.)
15. Table of Registrars' Fees.
16. Rules framed under this Act.

CONTENTS OF VOL. II.

1. The Specific Relief Act, I of 1877.
2. The Legal Practitioners' Act, XVIII of 1879 as amended by Act IX of 1884.
3. The Negotiable Instruments' Act, XXVI of 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885.
4. The Court Fees' Act, VII of 1870, as amended by Acts XXI of 1870 and XIII of 1875.
5. The Indian Succession Act, X of 1885, as amended by the District Delegates Act VI of 1881.
6. The Hindoo Wills Act, XXI of 1870.
7. The Parsi Succession Act, XXI of 1865.
8. The Curators' Act, XIX of 1841.
9. The Estates of Lunatics Act, XXXV of 1858.
10. Act for the Collection of Debts on Succession, XXVII of 1860.
11. The Probate and Administration Act V of 1881.
12. The Minors Act, XL of 1858, as amended by act IX of 1886.
13. The Majority Act, IX of 1875.
14. The Common Carriers' Act, III of 1865.
15. The Married Women's Property Act III of 1874.
16. The trusts Act II of 1882.
17. The Transfer of Property Act, IV of 1882, (as amended by Act, III of 1885.)
18. Rules framed under this Act.
19. The Easements' Act, V of 1882.
20. The Powers-of-Attorney Act, VII of 1882.
21. The Land Acquisition Act, X of 1870.
22. The Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885.
23. Rules for registration of documents under the act.
24. General Clauses Act, I of 1868.
25. Act I of 1887.
26. Bengal Civil Courts Act, VI of 1871.

After the Civil Procedure Code was printed Section 213 of that Code was amended by Act IV of 1886, and reference thereof has been made at the end of the errata under the heading "Corrections." Price Rs. 10.

NORTH BRITISH
AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE
COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....£3,006,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....., 2,500,000

PAID UP CAPITAL....., 625,000

LIFE DEPARTMENT

The Revenue of the Life and Annuity Branches for the year 1885 including interest, was

£550,611.

The Life and Annuity Fund now amounts to £4,292,488-9-0.

The figures show the undoubted Security of this Office.

During 1885, 1,000 new Policies were issued producing £32,756-11-3 of new premium.

The Bonus for the quinquennium ending 1885 was £1-9 per cent. per annum, upon the sums Insured and previously declared Bonuses.

Insurance effected on the Whole Life, Terminable Premium Endowment, and Short Period Systems.

Medical Fees and all such expenses paid by the Company.

Premiums may be paid yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly without any additional charge.

Native Lives are accepted at Special Rates.

BRANCHES ALL OVER INDIA.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA,—1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Macgregor Esq.—Receiver of the High Court.

W. C. Morgan Esq.—Solicitor.

Robert Steel Esq.—(R. Steel & Co.) Merchant.

LOCAL LIFE MANAGER :

O. J. G. PATERSON.

From whom all information and prospectus may be obtained.

JUST OUT.

The Esoteric Science

AND

Philosophy of the Tantras.

SHIVA SANHITA.

Translated with notes, illustrations, &c., into English to elucidate the text together with a preliminary Scientific discourse on

YOGA PHILOSOPHY.

BY

SRISHCHUNDER BASU, B. A., F. I. S.

Vakil, High Court, N. W. P.

This work treats of Evolution and Cosmogony; Anatomy and Psychology; Psycho-metry and Clairvoyance; Yoga and Vedantism; &c.

Price Rs. 2-12. Post free to any part of India.

APPLY TO

HEERALAL DHOLE,
127, Musjeed Bari Street, Calcutta.

150

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper," and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, keeping for years in all climates, being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s 6d, 3s, 5s, 6d.,

Sole Proprietors.

H SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, ENERGY. DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its World-Wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Blood Disorders.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is Immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually Creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter, by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and centre of the Brain itself. Kindles Afresh the Fire of Life from the sole of the Foot to the very Crown of the Head, restoring the fullest and most Vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, so that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure, and whilst pleasant to the taste never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly Invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its Energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes Brighter, the Skin clear and Healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit of the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4 where all countries were Exhibitors. And the only Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE Registered under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Mark, London.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The enormous Sale and very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India. Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY.

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations. 118

GOLD MEDAL,

PARIS 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

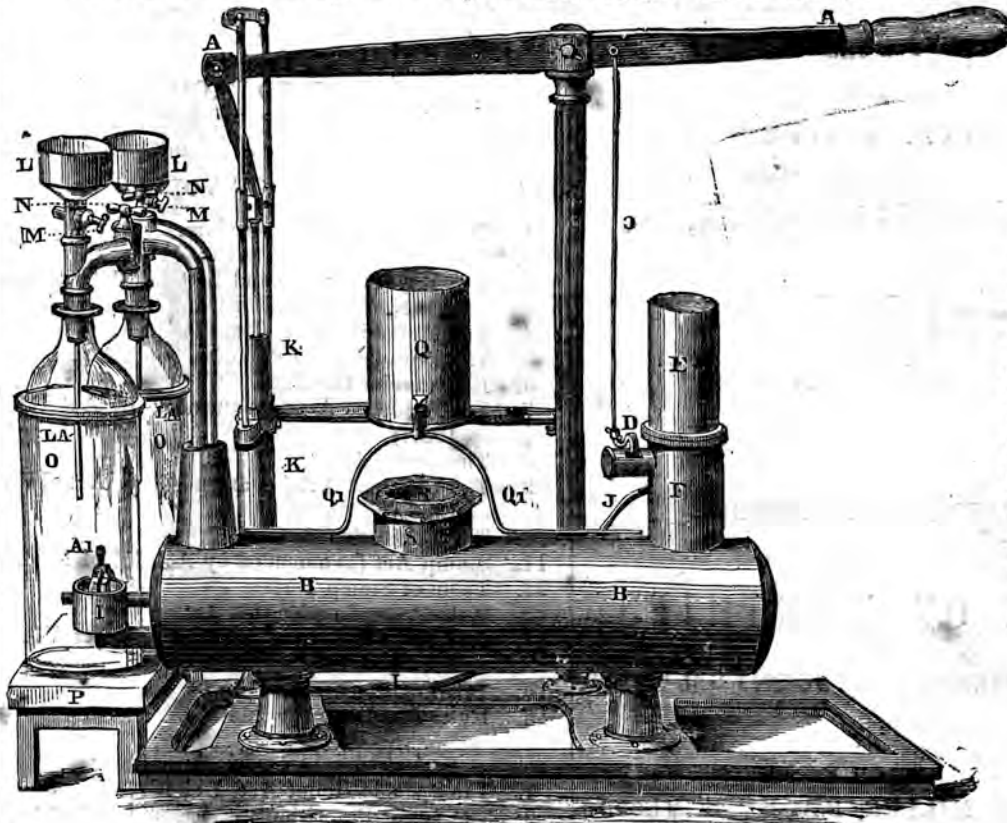
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty-five years universally styled the

"BEST IN THE WORLD."

132 Sold by all dealers throughout the world.

ARLINGTON AND CO., CALCUTTA. 1887 ICE ICE ICE 1887.

2 lbs of Pure, Solid, tasteless Ice in 20 Minutes.



New Model Machines.
Latest improvements for making block ice
Not liable to get out of order.

CASH PRICES.

For a single action (or 1 Decanter ice) Machine, new pattern, complete with its requisites and packed in case	Rs. 190
For a double action or 2 Decanter Machine complete with its requisites and packed in case	Rs. 275
For a double cylinder Machine extra Strong complete with its requisites and packed in case	Rs. 375
Sulphuric acid in stone jars weighing about 40lb packed in case	Rs. 10
Waxes, Oils, Ice Vases and bottles, Acid and &c. always in Stock	

ARLINGTON & CO.,
3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES

If you would strengthen and preserve your sight, use Lawrence & Mayo's perfect pebble spectacles.



J. GRANT Esq., Agent, Bank of Bombay, Kurrachee, writes:—
I have much pleasure in testifying to the excellence of your spectacles just received, they are a great benefit and comfort to me.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS
IN INDIA,
1A, Old Bond Street,
LONDON,

RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY

AND

34, HARE STR ET CALCUTTA.

All the principal
Ophthalmic Surgeons in
India
prescribe them to their
patient.



REV. D. B. MORRIS, Chaplain
Moradabad, writes:—
The glasses which you sent me suit very well, I have much comfort from them, and I think my eye-sight is strengthened by them already.

WANTED.

A managership under some Native Zamindar.
First class testimonials and reasonable security.
Apply to H. N. D. care of the Manager, Hindu Patriot. 154

DR. K. H. BHATTACHARJYA.

(Specialist for diseases of eye and ear.)

141, Manicktollah Street West Simla Bazar.

Fee Rs. 4.

108

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

	IN TOWN.	Rs. A
Per Month	1 2	
" Annum	11 8	
" Single Copy	0 5	

IN MOFUSSIL.

In Advance per Annum	12
Arrear Do.	15

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.

Per line	0 4
----------	-----

Printed and Published by PRIYA NATH DAS, at the
HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS No. 2, SCOTT'S LANE
CALCUTTA.